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**THE HEALTH
OF
SHIPLEY
1952**

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Shipley Urban District Council

1952



1952

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

J. BATTERSBY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

SENIOR SANITARY INSPECTOR AND
CLEANSING OFFICER

W. FARNDAL, M.S.I.A., A.M. Inst. P.C.

INTRODUCTION

TOWN HALL, SHIPLEY.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The National Health Service Act passed its fourth birthday during 1952 and continuous, if somewhat slow progress was effected in repairing injuries inflicted at birth. For intensive propaganda amongst the public, and even the Medical Profession, may ultimately restore the balance at present so heavily weighted against Preventive Medicine. Not that the Public Health Service itself is free from the claims of curative work: indeed within Health Departments undue attention to minor ailments may overshadow health teaching. Well conducted Clinics attract the public and Nursing staff, just as Maternity Homes and Hospitals draw the expectant mother away from her natural environment. Our work must be patterned and parallel to that of the family Practitioner rather than the Hospital Specialist. For General Practitioner work is of a personal nature with the family in the home, and in this indirect way we best can influence community health. Factories, Schools, Offices, Shops and Businesses have their medical problems to be studied: Clinics, Hospitals and Homes have their contribution to make, but the fundamental work of the Public Health Officer in the home must have primary and over-riding attention.

Vital Statistics.

In Shipley live births numbered 515, giving a standardized birth rate of 15.9, which differed little from the previous year. The standardized death rate 12.9 was slightly under that of 1951—13.1. Infantile mortality, however, increased to 34.9 from 31.0. The concern I have previously expressed as to the influence on maternal health continued as the trade recession carried over from the previous year during the early months of 1952. The margin of positive health conferred by the benefits of full employment on the mother and child is probably narrow, but it is a difficult matter to estimate the full effects of such a short term recession of trade. In an industrial community such as ours health varies *pari passu* with the rate of employment for men and women. The Returns, while giving no cause for complacency, to my mind emphasise the dependency of the Health Service on general economical conditions.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

The various aspects of this large subject are presented throughout the Report. With detailed care the interests of mother and child have diligently been pursued, and what has been described by an impartial expert as real team work applied. One of three new Nurseries in the Health Division was opened in May at Park Street, Saltaire, by the Chairman of Shipley Council. Accommodation provided for 50 children by the West Riding County Council is of a standard showing considerable progress in design.

Infectious Disease.

Measles was epidemic and Whooping Cough prevalent, although other notifiable infections were less frequent. Minor illness prevailed during large parts of the year. Fortunately Influenza was more or less absent. The continued low rate of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is gratifying, but there is a notable peak among young women and middle aged men.

The general interest shown by members of the Health Committee, Education Managers, Press and public is stimulating. I am indebted to your Chairman, Mr. Lancaster, for his advice and to members of Health Department staff for their active and willing service.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN BATTERSBY.

COMMITTEE - 1952-53

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Council
(Councillor Mrs. A. Wilcock, J.P.).

Chairman: Councillor J. Lancaster, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor T. E. Hainsworth.

Councillor C. V. Barber,	Councillor C. A. Richardson,
„ J. Bateson,	„ A. Swift,
„ Mrs. C. L. Hill,	„ F. Thornton,
Councillor T. W. Warburton.	

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health	... J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health	H. Gray, M.D., D.P.H. (Resigned 15/5/52).
	G. Buckle, M.B., B.S. (Appointed 1/11/52).
Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer	W. Farndale, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
District Sanitary Inspectors	... K. J. Jolley, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.
	L. Lowe, Cert. R.S.I., Cert. S.I.B.
Senior Clerk	... F. G. Falkingham, D.P.A.

Clerks

R. Clark, S. Fawthorp.

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Area of the district in acres at 1931 Census	...	...	2,182
Population at 1931 Census	...	...	30,243
Number of structurally separate occupied dwelling houses in the district at 1931 Census	...	...	8,353
Average number of persons per room at 1931 Census	...		0.80
Number of families or separate occupiers at 1931 Census			8,451

Statistical Summary for 1952 and Comparison with 1951.

			1951.	1952.
Area of district in acres	...	...	2,183	2,183
Estimated population (30th June)	...	...	32,500	32,620
Estimated number of dwelling houses (31st Dec.)	...	...	10,809	10,911
Rateable Value at 1st April	...	...	£208,532	£210,115
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)			£825	£825
Births—Total (Live and Still births)	...		529	524
Live births		Male	Female	
Legitimate	...	245	...	258
Illegitimate	...	9	...	3
		<hr/>	...	<hr/>
		254	...	261
			516	515
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	15.9	15.8
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	1.01	1.01
Standardized Birth Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...		16.0	15.9
Still births		Male	Female	
Legitimate	...	5	...	4
Illegitimate	...	—	...	—
		<hr/>	...	<hr/>
		5	...	4
			13	9

Deaths.	1951.	1952.
Still birth Rate (per 1,000 live and still births)	24.6	17.2
Percentage of total births occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	69	70
Male	210	191
Female	225	239
Total ...	<u>435</u>	<u>430</u>
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resi- dent population)	13.4	13.2
Area Comparability factor	0.98	0.98
Standardized Death Rate (per 1,000 estimated resi- dent population)	13.1	12.9
Percentage of deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	52	45
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:—		
All infants	16	18
Rate per 1,000 live births	31.0	34.9
Legitimate infants	15	17
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	30.0	33.8
Infants under age 28 days	11	10
Rate per 1,000 live births	21.3	19.4
Number of Deaths from:—		
Measles (all ages)	0	0
Whooping Cough (all ages)	0	0
Maternal Deaths (all causes)	1	0
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	1.89	0
Deaths from:—		
Cancer (all ages)	69	71
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	2.12	2.18
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	6
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.18	0.18
All forms of Tuberculosis	7	7
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	0.21	0.21

Social Conditions.

Shipley is a built up industrial centre engaged in Textiles, Engineering and Distributive Trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Salts Mill carry out all the processes in the manufacture but other factories confine themselves to one or more processes such as Woollscouring, Sorting, Combing, Spinning, Weaving, Dyeing, and Finishing. Engineering, the other main trade, includes the manufacture of heavy and light machinery. Other important manufactures include foodstuffs and women's gowns. Approximately one half of the employed insured population is engaged by 15 large textile and engineering firms. The population live in approximately 10911 houses in the valley of the Aire and Bradford Beck to the south of the river. Extension has occurred to high land at Wrose, Westroyd, and Windhill Crag. Open spaces aggregate 206 acres, 10% of the district and notable among these are Northcliffe Playing Fields and Golf Course. The highly situated and rapidly extending district of Wrose which abuts on Bradford is within the Urban District. The shopping area is central, convenient and the administrative area adjoins the Town Hall. The community is predominantly artisan, hardworking, with a strong local pride and wide diversity of interest. Generally the social conditions approximate to those expected in a large city and indeed the social problems are similar to those met with in a city rather than an isolated town.

Population and Employment

The Registrar-General supplied an Area Comparability Factor which, applied to the Recorded Death Rate, gives the Standardized Rate for the civilian population. The factor, 0.98, represents the combined influence of age and sex distribution on the Death Rate. Tables were given in my 1948 Report of a local estimate for the end of 1947, arranged in age groups yearly from 0—5 years and thereafter at five-yearly intervals to 85 and over; with separate estimates for each sex. No more recent figure has been compiled or is likely to be before the full 1951 Census returns are available.

The population is predominantly a working one with a high percentage of female workers engaged in textiles, comprising a third of the total persons employed. Details of other trades are given in the 1948 Report.

Transfer of Labour.

The Manager of the Shipley Employment Exchange has kindly reported as follows:—

The short time working in the textile and clothing industries which commenced towards the end of 1951 steadily increased and reached its peak by the summer of 1952. Signs of improvement began to show towards the autumn, and by the end of the year most firms were back on full time employment. Improvement has been maintained and now there are outstanding demands for labour, particularly for the textile industry.

Some of the larger textile firms convey workers daily from South Yorkshire areas. This arrangement appears to be meeting with success .

As the demand for hostels has gradually diminished, one has closed down and the other re-organised to accommodate workers who are prepared to do their own cooking. A moderate inclusive charge is made for the rooms and facilities provided.

Many of the Italian and Austrian women who came to this country for employment in the textile industry elected to return home after completing a four years stay. Others have remained and continue to work in the industry.

General Public Health Services for the Area

Medical Practitioners Liaison.

The Department has enjoyed the support and co-operation of family Doctors who carry the large burden of ill-health in the community. Contacts between General Medical Practitioner and Home Nurse and Midwife are already close. The development of Care and After Care provides scope for the formation of a close relationship between Health Visitor and Doctor. Medical Practitioners locally are gradually making more use of the services of the Health Visitor in providing socio-medical histories, and further extension of this service will be welcomed.

Hospital Liaison.

The Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member of the Sub-Committee of Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee responsible for Salt's Hospital and the Shipley Maternity Home.

Liaison with Doctors, Nursing Staff and Almoners is increasing at Bradford Royal Infirmary, St. Luke's Hospital, Thornton View, the Children's Hospital and Leeds Road and Morton Banks Infectious Disease Hospitals.

Maternity Home.

Shipley Maternity Home has 20 beds for normal patients. Priority for admission is granted on the basis of:—

- (i) Abnormal history.
- (ii) Primipara.
- (iii) Multipara 4 +.
- (iv) Social conditions.

We are indebted to the Matron, Miss Beulah, for her co-operation in this work.

Health and Treatment Centres.

Somerset House Mother and Child Health Centre.

For details of accommodation and services rendered the 1949 Report should be consulted.

Wrose.

This Centre is now used for the purposes of School Health and Child Welfare. Accommodation is also provided for a weekly session of Aged Persons' Haven, and for an Evening Book Centre.

Spurr Road Cleansing Centre.

For cleansing of the person and treatment of Scabies see page 16.

"Farr Royd" Tuberculosis Clinic

See page 15.

Salt's Hospital.

Salt's is a General Practitioner Hospital with 24 beds. The services provided include:—

(a) Physiotherapy	...	...	Daily.
(b) Light Therapy	...	...	"
(c) Out-patients	...	...	"
(d) X-Ray	...	...	"
(e) Consultant Surgeon visits	...	...	Tuesday morning.
(f) Consultant Physician	...	...	On call.

Staff:—Matron, Sisters and Nursing Staff.

Ambulance Depot.

A Sub-Depot based on Guiseley Depot operates in Shipley.

Day Nurseries.

See page 51.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES.

Care of the Aged.

The 1950 Report summarises the complex organisation and work that proceeds on behalf of the aged in the home and community. In each sphere work increased in extent and degree and the Voluntary Committee continued their social and benevolent activities. There was no major change in policy to record but it is evident that full advantage of the facilities offered is both appreciated and utilised by aged persons.

Health Department staff work on the aged is referred to in other sections, e.g., Home Nursing, Domestic Help, Health Visiting.

Home Nursing.

This service is one of our closest links with General Medical Practitioners, since the Nurse acts under the direction of the Doctor to relieve sickness and infirmity. The work of the Nurse overlaps both the curative and preventive fields, demanding experience in clinical work and the ability to teach health educational principles in the home. In few other spheres is a Nurse presented with greater

opportunity and if the work is less spectacular than some other fields of medicine, its influence is none the less profound, for the Nurse, by relieving suffering, can bring home to the patient and his or her relatives the need for healthy living.

The District Nurse works in close relationship to the Midwife, the Health Visitor and health workers such as Home Helps.

The character of the work of the District Nurse has changed in recent years. The retention of elderly patients at home has made the nature of her duty much heavier and reduced the total number of visits. Bed nursing, lifting and laying of the patient, attention to bed sores, the increasing number of elderly persons and the relatively low number of acute cases in the home (partly due to the effect of anti-biotics) means that the District Nurse spends much more time on each visit. As in so many other branches of Public Health work the number of visits is a poor guide to the amount and quality of work done.

Much assistance was derived from the help of the supervisory staff at County Hall, and the Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Home Nursing Service.

				Number of Cases. Number of Visits.	
Shipley	...	...	...	241	4897
Bingley	...	...	...	304	7810
Baildon	...	...	...	285	3220
Denholme	...	...	...	33	1535
Relief	...	...	...	—	1247
Totals—Division				863	18709

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care Health Education Propaganda

Use was made of the facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education. Propaganda material was provided by the West Riding County Council. The following are examples of the steps taken to promote Health Education in the population:—

1. Posters were exhibited on the principal hoardings centred in the Division.
2. Leaflets were distributed in Clinics to mothers on matters related to Maternity and Child Welfare.

3. Lectures were given by Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors to the General Public, Parent Teacher Associations, Clubs and other organisations.
4. Distribution of leaflets at Exhibitions and in Public Works on Industrial Health.
5. Information has been passed to the Press in relation to Infectious Disease and other subjects when appropriate.

These steps are, of course, additional to intensive propaganda in the home through the various health workers of the Department.

Hospitals.

Some progress has been effected in the Care and After Care Services, and a notable increase occurred in the number of requests for socio-medical reports from Hospital.

Recuperative Home Treatment.

There are four Recuperative Homes for mothers and children, that is, for mothers who are in need of a rest and change of air and cannot go without taking their young children with them.

Brentwood Recuperative Centre, Marple, Cheshire.

Spofforth Hall Recuperative Centre, Spofforth, near Harrogate.

(The above two Homes are essentially for cases requiring family rehabilitation).

Sydney House, Abergele, North Wales.

The Silver Jubilee Home, Heysham, Nr. Morecambe.

(Five families were admitted to the above Homes in 1952).

There are five Homes for schoolchildren and pre-school children (unaccompanied). Nine children were admitted during 1952, one of whom was admitted twice during the year.

Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Wirral, Cheshire.

Craig Convalescent Home for Children, Bare, Morecambe.

Ormerod Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

St. Joseph's Convalescent Home, Freshfield, Nr. Liverpool.

Swanscoe House, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

There are nine Recuperative Homes for adults. 13 cases were admitted during 1952.

Men's Convalescent Home, Rhyl, North Wales.

North Eastern Counties Friendly Societies' Convalescent Home,
Grange-over-Sands.

Blackburn and District Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Manchester and Salford Convalescent Home, Southport.

Hunstanton Convalescent Home, Hunstanton, Norfolk.

Barrow War Memorial Convalescent Home, Abbey Road,
Barrow-in-Furness.

Convent of our Lady of Lourdes, Boarbank Hall, Grange-over-Sands.

Binswood Convalescent Home, Didsbury, Manchester.

Rockfield Convalescent Home, St. Annes-on-Sea.

Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel. Four women were admitted during 1952.

Home Help Service.

There is an ever increasing demand on the Service and the recruitment of suitable women against the competitive claims of industry continues difficult. While no qualifications are required and an establishment strength and no training is possible, it is difficult to exact too high a standard. Nevertheless, fine service has on the whole been rendered by a great majority of the women employed. It may be of interest to record a few administrative difficulties encountered. For example, in some homes such as problem families, conditions are so bad that the Home Help may refuse to attend and indeed it is difficult then to offer criticism. The greatest need occurs in relation to the aged. It is realised that with a high percentage of young women working and often unable to devote over much time to their own children, spare time is simply not available to care for aged parents or relatives. Nevertheless it is distressing to see elderly people neglected by relatives and left entirely dependent on help from this Service. The position is aggravated by continuous requests from doctors, health visitors, district nurses, almoners and members of the public. The great majority of aged persons are most grateful for help given which reduces the insistent fear of having to break up the home.

Acute illness presents difficulties necessitating transfer of the Home Help and occasionally leaving a chronic case unprovided. The apparently easy solution of engaging women prepared to work at occasional intervals does not apply, as the majority of women can easily find full time, regular and guaranteed work. Again Home Helps attending special cases may give entire satisfaction and be persuaded to work privately for the person concerned. Although this saves hours, it deprives the Service of personnel.

Occasionally cases needing long term help are terminated because of inability to continue payments. Trouble also appears when members of a family are asked (sometimes reasonably) to share responsibility for the charge for benefit they derive from the service of a Home Help.

Since the inception of the Act and the enlargement of the number of Home Helps to form a reasonably adequate service, it has been necessary to allot the full time services of one clerk to the management of the Service. This saves the time of professional women, viz., Health Visitors, Midwives, and District Nurses. The latter report at appropriate intervals on the professional aspect of the case, but day to day administration including recruitment and arrangement of hours of work are undertaken by the Organiser. The increasing scope of the service warrants a separate appointment when the service is large, active, and meeting an important public need.

TOTAL TABLE FOR HOME HELP WORK.
DIVISIONAL FIGURES.

Cases provided with Home Helps during 1952.

Type of Case.	Number of Cases.		Hours employed.		%
Illness (excluding aged) ...	110	...	14,943	...	28
Lying-in	79	...	5,305	...	10
Expectant Mothers ...	12	...	919	...	2
Aged Persons	158	...	30,519	...	57
Schoolchildren	15	...	1,388	...	3
Mentally Defective ...	2	...	535	...	1
	<hr/>	...	<hr/>	...	<hr/>
	376	...	53,609	...	100
	<hr/>	...	<hr/>	...	<hr/>

General Administration.

The Public Health Office at the Town Hall, Shipley, affords accommodation for the staff of the Local Authority (Shipley) and County Divisional Health Staff.

Accommodation in the Department is available for Health Visitors and Mental Health Social Workers, and a distinctive feature of the Department is the high percentage of professional workers employed “in the field.” A representative sample includes Sanitary Inspectors, Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, Physiotherapist, Speech Therapist, School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, Duly Authorised Officer and Home Helps. The Medical Officer of Health has the assistance of Dr. G. Buckle and Dr. M. M. Neil, while Consultants of the Regional Hospital Board are available in Clinics for Orthopædics, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Ear, Nose and Throat, and when necessary an Obstetric Consultant is on call.

Laboratory Service.

Existing arrangements for collection, delivery, examination and reports on specimens and consequent preventive action remain unchanged.

Practically all samples, bacteriological, water, and milk were submitted during the year to the Bradford Laboratory of the Medical Research Council. Prompt delivery secures early reports, and delay is minimised by the proximity of the Laboratory and a preliminary telephone report from the Bacteriologist. This has been of great service in many different ways, reducing, for example, periods of exclusion from school, nursery, and work; providing early diagnosis and permitting early preventive action in the control of infectious disease.

We have again been indebted to Dr. Tomlinson and his staff for their consistent courtesy and expert help in the Laboratory and the field throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations, 1952.

Number of Specimens examined	Division 825		Shipley 624	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Fæces for Intestinal Pathogens	98	490	80	411
Urine for Intestinal Pathogens	—	31	—	10
Nasal Swabs for Diphtheria ..	—	10	—	6
Throat Swabs for Diphtheria	—	45	—	17
Nasal Swabs for Haem. Strep.	2	19	1	10
Throat Swabs for Haem. Strep.	29	52	20	24
Eye Swabs for Pneumococci ...	16	20	16	18
Eye Swabs for Staph. Aureus	2	2	2	2
Widal Tests	—	9	—	7
	147	678	119	505

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 44 cases during the year, 33 of whom were under 10 years of age. The incidence was about average, the type mild, and mortality nil. Gradually less resort has been made to hospital isolation. In streptococcal infections the nasal carrier is the chief danger and, generally speaking, group A type streptococci carriers are excluded from Day Nurseries and Infant Schools. Sulphonamide and penicillin therapy are not always successful in eliminating the carrier state.

Diphtheria.

No cases were notified. As sporadic outbreaks continue to occur in southern parts of the country, continued vigilance is necessary and the sole safeguard is a high immunisation rate in the child population.

Poliomyelitis.

One case with paralysis was notified. Records of environmental circumstances are returned to County Hall and a card index to the Ministry of Health.

Dysentery.

32 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified, compared with 64 and 161 in the years 1951 and 1950 respectively. The disease is clinically mild, highly infectious, principally confined to a young age group, troublesome in nurseries, and the carrier state liable to originate outbreaks. Defective personal and faulty standards of family hygiene, infection by personal contact (especially by the hands), recrudescence in known family groups, bad housing and grouping of highly susceptible age groups are contributory factors. The gratifying reduction in cases affords much relief to the Health Visitor and staff of Day Nurseries.

Whooping Cough.

Health Visitors continue to check on the progress of notified and confirmed cases. Pertussis vaccine is available at clinics or through the family doctor and is provided by the West Riding County Council. No National scheme such as pertains against diphtheria has, however, been inaugurated. 159 cases were notified, principally occurring in the latter half of the year. Mortality was nil.

Measles.

Between May and December the disease was epidemic, and the total number of cases was 427. No death was ascribed to Measles. The sole effective defence would seem to be a high state of general health in each child as no real progress has been made in control of the spread of infection.

Tuberculosis.

The death rates for pulmonary and non-pulmonary Tuberculosis remain low and returns correspond to the two previous years. A predominance of infections in the male occurred in the middle age group. Eight of the 12 female notifications of pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred under 35 years of age, however.

One Health Visitor specialising in Tuberculosis care attends the open sessions of the Divisional Clinic and is responsible for home visitation and problems arising therefrom. Her centre of work is therefore "Farr Royd," where she meets patients, discusses their problems and, under the Chest Physician, familiarises herself with the condition of each person. The Health Visitor sees the Medical Officer of Health weekly on housing and other preventive health problems, traces contacts and advises on B.C.G. immunisation. The preventive character of her specialised work and experience are proving invaluable. I am indebted to the Chest Physician and his staff for their unfailing assistance and guidance. Admission to Hospital through the Bed Bureau in Bradford has been further expedited, and there is no considerable delay in admission of cases.

Scabies and Verminous Infestation.

Scabies is treated free of charge at Spurr Road Cleansing Centre. This is an old A.R.P. Decontamination Centre which has been adapted and redecorated with hot and cold showers, undressing and dressing rooms, and nurses' room.

The method of treatment is by Benzyl Benzoate after showering of patient. Contacts are encouraged to attend and usually receive one treatment. Only two cases were treated during the year.

Vaccination and Diphtheria Immunisation.

Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children in the Division who at 31st December, 1952, had completed a course of immunisation.

Age:	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	Total under 15
Number immunised	46	473	629	788	793	4,433	3,379	10,541
Est. child population			5,379			8,359		13,738
Percentage immunised			52.69			91.21		76.12

Number of children immunised during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

Age at Immunization	Shipley	Bingley	Baildon	Denholme	Total
Under 1	23	14	7	—	44
1—	225	98	59	24	406
2—	51	15	17	7	90
3—	28	11	13	5	57
4—	16	12	6	2	36
5—	23	13	11	1	48
6—	8	2	4	1	15
7—	4	1	3	—	8
8—	7	—	—	—	7
9—	6	—	—	—	6
10—	5	1	—	—	6
11—	—	—	—	1	1
12—	—	—	—	—	—
	396	167	120	41	724

Number of children given a "Boosting" dose on school entry during the year ended 31st December, 1952:—

Shipley	...	568
Bingley	...	128
Baildon	...	136
Denholme	...	36
Total	...	868

The intention of this proceeding is to raise the immunity of the children when they enter school and come into contact with large numbers of children, amongst whom diphtheria carriers may be present.

Vaccination.

Number of persons vaccinated or re-vaccinated during the year ended
31st December, 1952.

Age at Vacci- nation	Shipley		Bingley		Baildon		Denholme		Total	
	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.	Vacc.	Re- Vacc.
Under 1	131	—	50	—	27	—	5	—	213	—
1—	20	—	3	—	1	—	3	—	27	—
2—	5	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	7	2
3—	6	—	1	—	2	—	—	1	9	1
4—	5	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
5—	3	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	1
6—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1
7—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
8—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
9—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
10—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
11—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
13—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
14—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15+	19	47	6	16	8	12	2	4	35	79
	193	49	68	18	40	15	10	5	311	87

Mental Health Service.

Mr. Greenwood, the Duly Authorised Officer, was responsible for admissions to Mental Hospitals and kept the Medical Officer of Health informed throughout the year by requisite notices. Notifications of discharge were received from the respective hospitals.

No progress has been recorded in After Care of patients discharged from Mental Hospital, as there is no request for a "follow up," nor are any reports from the Institutions submitted to the Health Department. I have therefore no cause to alter the views I expressed in the 1951 Report that failure to follow up discharged persons undermines much of the progress effected during active treatment in Hospital.

The Occupation Centre at Bingley for children classified as ineducable provided accommodation for children from Keighley and Shipley Divisions and a few outwith these areas. Conveyance by 'bus or taxi from central points, meals and milk from Morningson Road School through the Divisional Education Department continued to be supplied. Medical examination, medical records, dental services and clinic facilities were maintained. Children were provided with courses of ultra violet light during the winter months. One Supervisor and at first three, later 2, members of the staff as part of their duties escorted children to and from the Centre. As mentioned in previous reports

there is a lack of modern amenities for washing, and no adjoining grounds for outdoor exercise. The Centre has, however, given valuable training in most cases, and in the more difficult child much needed relief is afforded the parents. The staff have been loyal and hard working operating as they do against many difficulties which will only be effectively overcome by transfer to the new 'ad hoc' Centre at Keighley.

Parents of the children at the Centre have a Committee which has been most co-operative, active and generous in their assistance to children and staff. Furthermore generous help has been given by many kindly people in Bingley, notably the Soroptimists and Rotarians. Miss Ball the Supervisor has provided me with the following notes on the Centre.

" This Centre was opened on January 9th, 1951, with eight children and four staff. None of the children had been to school for any length of time and three of the staff had never worked with backward children. Two of the staff were very keen workers and soon adapted themselves and became attached to the children who slowly responded to their training.

The beginning of the second week saw our number increased to twelve children. These came from Baildon and Shipley. Discipline was almost an unknown quality but by degrees we managed to control the children and work out a time table for their lessons and recreation. We had not got all our equipment and our activities had to be curtailed at times.

As the numbers gradually increased we were able to grade the children into three groups—babies, juniors and seniors. They had their own classrooms and worked according to time tables worked out by the Supervisor. The morning lessons consisted of speech training, physical training, i.e., marching, keep fit, games and dancing. Other lessons included sense training—recognition of colours and shapes—counting, drawing, reading and writing, and picture making. Handicrafts, especially for the seniors, consisted of cane work (baskets, trays and mats), rug making and embroidery, making dog leads, ash trays and stools. Leather work was included and the children made purses and comb cases. Their latest venture has been making their own moulds out of Fleximould.

The juniors' lessons consist of picture telling, teaching of colours and shapes by sense training apparatus. Time telling is introduced and by means of a shop (we have collected various packets and tins of all shapes and sizes for this) the children are encouraged to go shopping and to know the value of money. Road sense is brought into this, as the children are supposed to cross a busy road. Plasticine modelling and jig-saw puzzles also come in the time table.

For handicrafts the children are doing work on rug canvas, making bags and book covers, needle cases and iron holders. Two of the boys have really progressed, thanks to their teacher, and are now making rugs. Their other activities include ball games, story telling and acting, singing and percussion band.

In the baby class are the newcomers and low grade children. They too are taught physical training, sense training apparatus is used for their lessons, also buttoning of coats—tying of shoe laces and dressing and washing themselves. They also like dressing up and have sand play and water play. Good habits are an essential part of the training and much time is spent by the staff in teaching this.

In June, 1951, we had our first Open Day when the children gave a short display. A sale of handicrafts was held and the parents seemed to be satisfied with what they saw and heard. Another Open Day was held in December, to which parents and friends were invited. It was a success.

The staff are very keen on their work. One assistant resigned at Christmas and her place was taken by a trained Nursery School Teacher who is very capable and is doing very good work with the babies. She is also a good pianist.

There are now thirty-five children on the register. They come from Barnoldswick, Carleton, Oxenhope, Haworth, Keighley, Bingley, Shipley, Baildon and Saltaire.

A Board of Control inspection was held in September. A favourable report was given. We have had excellent co-operation from Health Visitors, Social Workers and parents.”

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-1938.

Particulars of Mental Defectives in the Division as at 31st December, 1952.

	Under age 16			Age 16 and over		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under Statutory Supervision ...	16	7	23	15	13	28
Under Guardianship	—	—	—	2	1	3
Taken to “Places of Safety” ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Admitted to Institutions ...	1	1	2	—	—	—
Died or removed from Area ...	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cases receiving training:-						
In Occupation Centre ...	—	11	11	1	6	7
At home	—	—	—	—	—	—

Bye-Laws

(in force, related to Public Health).

Shipley.

- (a) Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1938, confirmed 18th January, 1950.
- (b) Smoke Abatement, Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, confirmed 4th July, 1939.
- (c) Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936, confirmed 4th July, 1939.

W.R.C.C. Bye-Laws

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts).

- (a) Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.
- (b) Carrying Offal through Streets.
- (c) Street Cries.
- (d) Spitting in Certain Public Places.
- (e) Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.
- (f) Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.
- (g) Suppression of Litter.
- (h) Control of Wireless, Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.
- (i) Doge Fouling Footways.
- (j) Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

WATER SUPPLY.

Supply.

The Council are water undertakers. The undertaking was established by the Shipley Local Board, under the powers of the Shipley Waterworks and Police Act of 1854 and subsequent Acts and Orders.

The basic source of the Council's water supply consists of Sweet Well, and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 400,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the Reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Council possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the Reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes—Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke, and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the Reservoir bye-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Council. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These Reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the Service Reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the Gathering Grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbosolvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfills the dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources the Council purchase, by an agreement entered into in 1939 and terminating in 1959,

a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 500,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department Staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption

All houses, except five where there were private supplies, were serviced direct from the mains, i.e., 99.9% had a piped supply. It was not necessary to cut off the water at any time during the year and the supply was constant and sufficient.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,392,000 gallons.
Average daily total consumption per head	= 42.73 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,128,700 gallons.
Average daily domestic consumption per head	= 34.65 gallons.
Average daily industrial consumption	= 263,300 gallons.

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination.

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the “collection” or storage side of the undertaking. 122 samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1952, and the results are tabulated below:

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

Untreated Water				Treated Water						
Shipley Collection (samples)				Shipley Water Supply (samples)				Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)		
Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Before Impounding	Impounding Reservoir	Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml water	Grain-cliffe Clear Water Basin	Baildon Reservoirs Upper	Bank Town Lower	Samples High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
0—2	27	9	(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	18	1	1	13	12	12	12
3—25	10	1	1—2 (Class II) Satisfactory	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
26—49	—	1	3—10 (Class III) Suspicious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 and over	3	—	Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Chemical Examinations.

Messrs. Richardson & Jaffe, Analytical and Consulting Chemists, made monthly examinations of the water supply—12 samples from each of the four supply areas in the town were examined. The report for March, 1952, is set out below:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSES (results in parts per million)					Shipley Water Supply		Bradford Supply for Shipley	
					High Level	Low Level	High Level	Low Level
Total Solids	...	...	...	...	100	80	80	100
Chloride	...	...	...	...	19	17	14	15
Nitrite	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrate	...	...	...	...	0.75	0.51	0.29	0.4
Free Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.08	0.04	0.03	
Albuminoid Ammonia	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.02	0.06	0.04
Poisonous Metals	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	40	44	32	46
pH values	...	...	...	...	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.0

Plumbo-Solvency.

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Eight samples were examined in 1952 for lead content, 4 each from Shipley High and Low Level; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. In no case was any lead found; these tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies.

At the close of the year there were only five isolated houses, i.e., less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, and two farms supplied with water from private sources.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my seventh Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Department.

Housing.

Of major importance in the work of the Department is the maintenance of sound housing conditions as far as present legislation permits. In many cases, particularly with back-to-back property, action can only be taken under the Public Health Act, for the abatement of conditions causing nuisance to the occupiers.

The increased rate of building by the Council made it possible to consider action in relation to Slum Clearance and the Public Health and Housing Committees agreed to an area in the Wood End District being inspected with this in view. I hope that the next annual report will contain details of substantial progress in connection with this very vital problem.

Sanitary Accommodation.

A detailed report showing the position regarding waste water closets was prepared towards the end of the year, and the Committee agreed to consider conversion to water closets at the time of fixing the rate estimate for 1953/54 and to institute a scheme for the abolition of these insanitary and out-of-date conveniences.

Public Cleansing.

The shortage of suitable labour for employment as refuse collectors continued to be a problem, particularly for holiday relief, but collections were kept at reasonable intervals.

Salvage.

The scheme of conversion of the old Destructor House to a Cleansing and Salvage Depot, Garage, Office and Stores was brought to fruition and screen sorting and baling by Powell Press commenced in October. The total income from Salvage was £2837. Since 1939, 3357 tons of waste paper have been sold and the total income from all sources reached £38,708.

Routine inspections in general sanitary matters and of food premises were well maintained.

My thanks are due to the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued interest and support, and to all the Council's Officers for their ready co-operation.

To the members of my own staff I once again express my appreciation for enthusiastic and willing help throughout the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

W. FARNDALÉ,

Senior Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

332 complaints were received during the year, a decrease of 73 compared with 1951. These are listed below:—

Housing defects	...	...	...	...	...	...	141
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Choked drains or sewers	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Defective drains	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Verminous houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Rats or mice infestations	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	49

Inspections.

Dwelling Houses (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	...	...	...	752
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Manure Middensteads	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Refuse Receptacles	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Cinemas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Offensive Trades	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Knacker's Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Verminous and/or Dirty Premises:—							
Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
Smoke Abatement:—							
(1) Observations	...	...	...	...	...	...	179
(2) Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	...	3197
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	54
Quarry Fencing	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Maggot Breeding Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Visits to work in progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	1144
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Salvage Depot	...	...	...	...	...	...	188
Refuse Tips	...	...	...	...	...	...	275
Incinerator	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Mortuary	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Accumulations of Refuse	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Re Salvage	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	507
Interviews	...	...	...	...	...	...	1329
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1930
Rag flock, etc., premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Streams and watercourses	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Trade effluents	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Game Dealers	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	817

Summary of Sanitary Works Executed.

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	...	...	...	69
House drains cleared of obstructions	...	...	...	42
House drains repaired	...	...	...	57
House drains cut off and sealed up	...	...	...	9
House drains encased in concrete	...	...	...	48
Houses drained to sewer	...	...	...	2
House drains ventilated	...	...	...	4
Areas drained and concreted	...	...	...	33
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	...	...	...	76
Inspection Chambers repaired	...	...	...	6
Intercepting trap taken out	...	...	...	1
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	...	...	...	15
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	...	...	...	34
Sinks provided and walls tiled	...	...	...	12
Yard pavements relaid	...	...	...	22
Accumulations of offensive matter removed	...	...	...	6
Burst water service pipes repaired	...	...	...	5
New water services provided	...	...	...	12
Anti-flooding gulley fixed	...	...	...	1

Summary of Drains Tested.

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	...	247
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements, etc.	...	36
Drains tested by Volatile Test	...	9
Drains opened for examination	...	62
Drains tested by smoke	...	19

Sanitary Accommodation

During the year a comprehensive survey was carried out to ascertain the number, type and distribution of all the waste water closets in the town. No detailed survey had been made for some 16 years and it was found that 727 closets of this pattern still remained. Many of the conveniences were disused as a result of the existence of inside water closets, but the number in use and providing the only accommodation for the tenants was 655.

The Public Health Committee decided to consider a scheme for conversion to commence during the financial year 1953/54 and I hope to report considerable progress in the next Annual Report.

Some progress was made in bringing the sanitary accommodation at licensed houses to a satisfactory standard, but in three cases complete reconstruction is required and licences could not be granted during 1952. There is hope, however, that these matters will be dealt with during 1953.

Summary of Works carried out.

W.C.s provided to existing houses	...	...	...	...	23
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	...	...	...	...	11
Waste water closets converted into fresh water closets	...	...	...	...	30
Waste water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	45
W.C. pedestals renewed	...	...	...	...	1
W.C. seats provided or repaired	...	...	...	...	9
W.C.s cleansed and lime-washed	...	...	...	...	3
W.C. walls repaired	...	...	...	...	6
Waste water closets repaired	...	...	...	...	2
Sanitary dust-bins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	...	...	...	...	425
Water closets abolished	...	...	...	...	11
Soil pipes repaired	...	...	...	...	3
Urinals re-constructed and flush pipes fixed	...	...	...	...	1
Miscellaneous repairs	...	...	...	...	5
Pail closets abolished	...	...	...	...	2

Number and Types of Closet Accommodation at December 31st, 1952.

		Water Closets.	Waste Water Closets.	Movable Privy Privies.	Privy Pails.
North Ward	...	2,108	141	1	8
South Ward	...	2,495	250	2	2
East Ward	...	2,262	174	2	0
West Ward	...	2,823	23	3	4
Central Ward	...	1,862	89	0	0
Totals	...	11,550	677	8	14

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 14 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

29 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

Offensive Trade Premises.

Offensive Trades in the District include the following: 2 Tripe Boilers; 1 Gut Scraper; 1 Bone Boiler; 1 Fat Boiler.

Twelve inspections—all satisfactory.

Notices served during 1952.

Public Health Act, 1936.

Housing Act, 1936.

Statutory Notices.

Outstanding, 1951	...	...	...	34
Served during 1952	...	...	...	100
Complied with, 1952	...	...	...	121
Outstanding, 31st December, 1952	...	...	...	13

Informal Notices.

Outstanding, 31st December, 1951	...	...	193
Served during 1952	...	...	819
Complied with, 1952	...	...	862
Outstanding, 31st December, 1952	...	...	150

Rodent Destruction.

Rodent control work is carried out by one full-time and two part-time operatives working under the direction of the Sanitary Inspectors. 44 visits were made by the Sanitary staff to various premises and land.

One major and 181 minor infestations were dealt with during the year. 297 bodies were found and the estimated kill was 2,510. Two maintenance treatments were carried out on the sewers. Details of the infestations treated are as follows:—

Private Dwellings	...	...	110
Business Premises	...	...	35
School Premises including kitchens	...	...	15
Local Authority Premises	...	...	20
Other premises	...	...	2

All Council properties were inspected periodically, baiting being carried out at the Cleansing Depot, Sewage Works, Refuse Tips and at the Public Abattoir.

Factories Act, 1937.

Factories with power	...	...	172
Factories without power	...	...	23
Total	...	...	195

Number of inspections of factories:—

(a) With mechanical power	...	...	120
(b) Without mechanical power	...	...	30
(c) Outworkers	...	...	5

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	0
„ Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	0
„ Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	1
„ Statutory Notices complied with	...	...	...	0

Smoke Abatement.

179 smoke observations were made. 2 contraventions of the Council's Smoke Bye-laws were discovered and dealt with.

Recording of Atmospheric Pollution, Somerset House Station.

Month	Rainfall Inches	Insoluble Deposit — Tons	Soluble Deposit per square mile	Total Solids —	Sulphur Estimation Mg/day, 1000cm. ² of Lead Peroxide
January, 1952	3.95	5.44	12.28	17.72	10.26
February	0.87	6.27	6.11	12.38	16.56
March	1.64	11.65	7.20	18.85	11.52
April	1.64	12.42	6.37	18.79	9.90
May	1.54	12.58	3.98	16.56	8.91
June	1.90	8.93	3.91	12.84	4.14
July	1.13	4.65	4.38	9.03	4.59
August	3.74	2.72	6.77	9.49	5.40
September	2.56	4.65	5.31	9.96	5.31
October	3.69	10.89	10.52	21.41	13.68
November	1.64	2.13	5.94	8.07	17.01
December	2.77	6.84	12.91	19.95	15.48
Totals	27.07	89.17	85.68	174.85	

A comparison of the above table with figures from comparable stations, that is to say stations in similar industrial conurbations is quite favourable. The extent to which the domestic fireplace contributes to the smoke problem can be seen from a comparison of the figures for the months of April to September, when it is assumed that less coal is used for heating purposes, with the figures for the colder months.

Shops Act.

Eighteen visits were made for the inspection of sanitary and washing accommodation. Two notices were served and complied with.

Lethal Chamber.

The electric lethal chamber installed some years ago at the Dockfield Depot by the R.S.P.C.A. again continued to be used extensively by the general public. During the year 301 dogs and 187 cats were dealt with; these figures show a total reduction of 44 dogs and 33 cats when compared with 1951. The significance of this decrease cannot be stated with any degree of certainty, whether it denotes any diminution in the numbers of these animals is problematical. It is very evident, however, that the Canal which passes through the district is not used to the same extent as formerly for the disposal of animals, alive or dead.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

Apart from slight interruptions due to snow-falls in February which carried a loss of $1\frac{1}{2}$ days, there was little serious interference from bad weather. Whilst a weekly collection of house refuse is a standard generally regarded as necessary and adequate, this is purely an arbitrary standard and one which cannot always be maintained, particularly during holiday periods when casual labour simply cannot be found. Arrangements were made for the cleansing staff to take

their two weeks holiday, so that not more than two dustmen were away each week. When sickness amongst the refuse collectors is added it becomes a very difficult task to keep collections up to date.

Nevertheless the majority of houses received a call every seven to nine days.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The Incinerator continued to be used for the disposal of trade refuse, bedding, animal carcasses and other putrescible matter forming some 5% of the total refuse collected. The three refuse tips were used throughout the year with the exception of Hirst Wood, which was closed temporarily in February, 1953. The small quarry in Wycliffe Road adjoining the open space now used as a recreation ground was used from February onwards and will provide space for tipping refuse from the West, South and Central wards until the end of 1953. Cover for sealing the sides and surface of the tips was in reasonable supply.

SALVAGE.

Once again the year under review saw a slump in the demand for waste paper, with considerable reductions in prices. As will be seen from the table below, the tonnage of waste paper sold during the year was 225, as against 289 tons during the previous twelve months. It should be pointed out that due to the fall in demand a considerable amount of paper was in stock at 31st March, 1953, and when allowance is made for the stock at 1st April, 1952, the actual collections for the year come to 282 tons. In June the total amount of paper of various grades in stock reached 92 tons and although this figure varied during the following nine months, it never fell below 32 tons in November and at 31st March it had reached 73 tons. Kitchen waste again dropped by some 17 tons to 200 tons.

No salvage bonus payments were made during the year due to difficulty in disposing of waste paper.

Details of materials sold and income received are set out below.

					T.	C.	Q.
Waste Paper and Cardboard	...	...			225	7	2
Cast Iron	...	...	...	...	7	16	2
Baled Tins	...	...	...	...	28	11	3
Rags, Rugs, Carpets, Sacking, etc.	...	...			9	1	2
Kitchen Waste	...	...	...	...	200	0	2
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1	10	1
Non-Ferrous Scrap	...	...	...	...	1	5	1
Total					473	13	1

Monthly Income.

1952.

			£	s.	d.
April	...	...	65	13	11
May	...	...	114	8	7
June	...	...	87	0	11
July	...	...	159	14	7
August	...	...	511	15	3
September	...	...	295	12	11
October	...	...	434	11	4
November	...	...	362	2	5
December	...	...	99	4	4

1953.

January	...	...	314	11	10
February	...	...	247	10	1
March	...	...	144	10	6

£2,837 6 8

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT.

Private Builders.

Since the war private builders have completed 50 houses under licence.

Properties Owned and Controlled by the Council as at 1st April, 1953.

Description	Bung.	A.1	A.1.F.	A.2.F.	A.2	A.3	A.4	Shops	Gar- ages	Total
Pre-War ...	62	—	—	—	337	451	56	—	—	906
Post-War ...	26	—	30	30	170	222	—	—	4	482
Pre-fabs ...	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
Dockfield ...	—	—	—	—	—	38	—	—	—	38
Victoria Road ..	—	16	—	—	23	2	—	—	—	41
Requisitioned ...	—	1	—	3	1	2	4	—	—	11
Miscellaneous ...	—	1	3	3	5	5	1	2	—	20
Total	88	18	33	36	636	720	61	2	4	1598

New Houses erected during the year ... 110

Post-war Houses provided up to 31st March, 1953:—

Permanent	...	490
Conversions	...	29
Pre-fabs.	...	100

619

Applicants re-housed from 1st April, 1952, to 31st March, 1953.

Description.				Bung.	1 BR.	2 BR.	3 BR.	4 BR.	Total
Overcrowding: Statutory	...	...	...	—	—	3	2	3	8
do. Moral	...	...	...	—	—	14	29	3	46
do. Local	...	...	...	—	—	33	6	—	39
Sufficient Accom.	...	...	...	9	—	4	—	—	13
Special Cases	...	...	...	—	—	4	—	—	4
M.O.H. Cases	...	...	...	8	1	16	8	1	34
Total				17	1	74	45	7	144

71 families re-housed during the year were without separate accommodation.

67 tenants on Council Estates were transformed to abate overcrowding and to release unused bedrooms.

Back-to-Back Houses.

North Ward	...	...	543
South Ward	...	...	576
East Ward	...	...	781
West Ward	...	...	133
Central Ward	...	...	445
			2,478

HOUSING ACT, 1936.

Housing Inspections, 1952.

Number of Houses Inspected	...	...	...	...	279
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	6
Visits in respect of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	13
Number of Notices served in respect of repair:—					
(a) Preliminary	...	...	...	...	74
(b) Statutory	...	...	...	...	18
Number of Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	89
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	163
Visits re Habitation Certificates	...	...	...	...	76
Removals to Councils Houses	...	...	...	...	110

Housing Defects Remedied, 1952.

Wooden floors repaired or renewed	10
Windows repaired and properly hung	28
Window frames mastic pointed	6
Skylights repaired	5
Doors and casings or furnishings repaired	6
Roofs repaired	92
Damp walls remedied	18
Plastered walls repaired	39
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	40
Dangerous yard walls remedied	4
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	41
Walls repointed	13
Cement rendering renewed	5
Ranges repaired or renewed	27
Staircases and fencing repaired	3
Chimneys and flues repaired	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	21

Demolition of Houses.

Houses still standing upon which demolition orders were operative on December 31st, 1952:—

Alma Street, No. 1.

Princess Street, No. 2.

Victoria Park, No. 27a.

Overcrowding.

The figures below give the position relating to overcrowding as known to the Department. It is obvious that these figures cannot be correct as no detailed survey has been carried out since 1935. All the records obtained at that time have long since become out of date. The only cases to come to light are those found on routine inspections for other matters, by complaints from tenants either to this Department or to the Housing Department from people making application for Council Houses. Close co-operation was again maintained with the Housing Department on all matters of common interest.

HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV.

A (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of 1952	13
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	23
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	112
B Number of new cases of overcrowding discovered during 1952	1
C (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	14
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	74

Verminous Houses.

Eighteen houses infested with bugs were treated with D.D.T. All furniture and bedding of prospective Council tenants was inspected by the Sanitary Staff. Any infestations found were dealt with by Hydrogen Cyanide fumigation of the furniture and steam disinfection of the bedding.

In addition one house was sprayed with insecticide for woodbeetle and four for cockroach infestation.

In the years preceding the war it was not uncommon to discover some 80 cases of bug infested houses during a period of twelve months, some houses being so badly affected that recourse had to be made to Cyanide fumigation. Modern methods have made this practice unnecessary as regards house disinfection.

MILK DISTRIBUTION.

The improvement noted in the last Annual Report with regard to the distribution of milk has continued. No contraventions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations were noted.

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:—

Distributors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	17
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Premises at which Milk is sold only in sealed bottles	...					82
						—
					Total ...	103
						—

Non-resident Distributors numbered 21.

Bacterial Examination of Milk.

					Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	37	37	0
Accredited	...	...	...	...	8	7	1
T.T. Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	21	21	0
T.T. Certified	...	...	...	...	19	19	0
Ungraded ...	...	...	...	...	11	10	1
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	5	5	0
					—	—	—
					101	99	2
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.	...	...			37	37	0
Past. (produced in Shipley)							
					—	—	—
					138	136	2
					—	—	—

Biological Examination of Milk.

Number of Samples examined	...	...	9
Number of Samples found to be tuberculous			0

Ice Cream.

There are five premises in the District registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream under Section 14 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, but only three regularly produce ice cream. 10 inspections were made during the year. Since the coming into force of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, many premises and shops making Ice Cream have ceased production and now purchase supplies from wholesalers.

In addition 124 premises are registered for the sale of Ice Cream. Inspections numbered 162.

Bacterial Examination.

Results of examinations carried out at the Public Health Laboratory show a high standard of cleanliness. Only one sample was placed in Grade 4 with 73.5% of specimens in Grade 1.

		Samples Submitted	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Produced in Shipley	...	9	8	1	0	0
Produced outside Shipley	...	25	17	5	2	1
Totals	...	34	25	6	2	1

Fat Content.

Due to the reduced number of manufacturers of ice cream in the town and the very great improvement in quality, which resulted from the passing of the Food Standards (Ice Cream Order) 1951, the number of samples examined chemically was less than in former years. As will be seen from the table below, 26 samples were examined and all proved to be genuine. The second part of the table provides an interesting illustration of the continuous increase in fat content, which has taken place since 1947. At that time extensive sampling, even in the absence of a legal standard, undoubtedly raised the quality in this district.

Samples examined.				Average Fat Content.			
Produced in Shipley	...	6				7.87%	
Produced outside Shipley	...	20				9.69%	
(All satisfactory).							
Average Fat Content	(1952)	...	...	...	...	9.27%	
"	"	"	(1951)	...	...	8.51%	
"	"	"	(1950)	...	...	8.34%	
"	"	"	(1949)	...	...	7.03%	
"	"	"	(1948)	...	...	5.17%	
"	"	"	(1947)	...	...	3.42%	

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

Public Abattoir and Meat Inspection.

The Council's Slaughterhouse remained the central Abattoir for Shipley, Bingley and Baildon.

Animals killed during the year:—

				1952.
Beasts	...	...	...	2,643
Calves	...	...	...	677
Sheep	...	...	...	10,045
Pigs	...	...	...	1,147
Total				14,512

The number of cows killed was 310 or 11.7% of the beasts.

Wholesale Market.

Meat produced outside Shipley and brought in for allocation or wholesale distribution from the abattoir included:—

Quarters of Beef (frozen)	...	...	1,563
Carcasses of Mutton or Lamb (frozen)			18,007
Cases of meat and edible offals (frozen)			2,077
Pig Carcasses	...	...	962
Carcasses of Veal	...	...	12

Carcasses and Organs Inspected and found Unfit for Food.

PUBLIC ABATTOIR

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
NUMBER KILLED	2333	310	677	10045	1147
NUMBER INSPECTED	2333	310	677	10045	1147
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	1	1	8	23	8
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	847	167	0	776	13
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis	36.34%	54.19%	1.18%	7.72%	1.83%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:					
Whole Carcasses condemned...	7	6	3	0	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned...	197	77	0	0	50
Percentage of the number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	8.74%	26.77%	0.44%	0	4.71%

**Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the
Public Abattoir.**

TUBERCULOSIS.

BEASTS.

Carcasses	...	...	...	...	13
Quarters of Beef	...	...	...	...	19
Briskets	...	...	...	...	8
Heads and Tongues		...	...	...	158
Livers	...	...	...	...	36
Lungs (pairs)	...	...	...	...	200
Mesenteries and Intestines			...	...	72
Stomachs	...	...	...	...	29
Hearts	...	...	...	...	31

PIGS

Carcasses	...	...	...	...	4
Heads and Tongues		...	...	...	17
Plucks	...	...	...	...	18
Mesenteries		...	...	...	20
Livers	...	...	...	...	3

CALVES

Carcasses and all organs	3
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

OTHER DISEASES.

BEASTS.

Carcass (Emaciation)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Pyæmia)	...	...	...	1
Beef (Bone Taint)	...	...	...	230 lbs.
Beef (Bruised)	...	...	...	235 lbs.
Livers (Angioma)	...	...	...	45
Livers (Abscesses)	...	...	...	64
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	...	25
Livers (Distomatosis)	...	...	...	861
Hearts (Pericarditis)	...	...	...	23
Udders (Mastitis)	...	...	...	115
Heads and Tongues (Actinomycosis)	...			5
Heads and Tongues (Cysticercus Bovis)	...			3
Hearts, Lungs, Livers, Skirts	...	...		—

CALVES

Carcass (Œdema)	...	...	...	1
Carcasses (Immature)	...	...	...	3
Carcass (Enteritis)	...	...	...	4

PIGS

Carcasses (Enteritis)	...	...	...	4
Carcasses (Septicaema)	...	...	...	2
Carcass (Pleurisy)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Erysipelas)	...	...	...	1
Forequarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	...	3
Shoulder and Neck (Bone taint)	...	...	...	1
Lungs (pairs) (Pneumonia)	...	...	...	6
Pluck (Abscess)	...	...	...	1
Livers (Cirrhosis)	...	...	...	2
Liver (Cysts)	...	...	...	1
Shanks (Arthritis)	...	...	...	3
Feet (Arthritis)	...	...	...	4
Pork (Bruised)	...	...	...	21 lbs.

SHEEP

Carcasses (Emaciation)	...	...	...	20
Carcass (Congestion)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Enteritis)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Imported) (Mould)	...	...	...	1
Carcass (Decomposition)	...	...	...	1
Hind Quarters (Bruised)	...	...	...	2
Fore Quarters (Pleurisy)	...	...	...	5
Leg (Abscess)	...	...	...	1
Livers (Distoma)	...	...	...	132
Livers (Parasites)	...	...	...	46
Livers (Distoma and Parasites)	...	...	...	564

Total weight of meat condemned at the Public Abattoir:

21 tons, 13 cwts., 0 qrs., 0 lbs.

	Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	21	13	0	0
Foods surrendered at Shops, etc.	1	19	0	27
	23	12	0	27

Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Sampling.

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council, Weights and Measures Department.

95 samples were taken, 59 of milk, 35 of other foods and 1 of drugs. All samples were genuine.

Sanitary Inspectors took 47 samples for analysis by the Public Analyst.

	Informal Samples.		Formal Samples.	
	Genuine	Adulterated	Genuine	Adulterated
Milk	16	0	0	0
Sausage and Sausage Meat ...	0	0	5	0
Ice Cream	26	0	0	0

No legal proceeding were taken during the year.

Inspections of Food Premises.

Butchers' Shops	71
Manufacture of Sausages, etc.	61
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' Premises	482
Fried Fish Shops	48
Food Preparing and Storing Places	142
Bakehouses	30
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	21
Other Food Shops	59
Public Abattoir	18
Markets	194
Licensed Premises	81
Cafes, Restaurants	34
Ice Cream—Manufacturers' Premises	10
Ice Cream—Shops Registered for Sale only	162

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Births during the year to Mothers normally resident in the Division.

	Live.	Still.	Total.	
Domiciliary	261	4	265	26%
Private Nursing Homes ...	77	3	80	8%
Maternity Hospitals	641	16	657	66%
	<hr/> 979	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 1002	<hr/> 100%

Maternity Services.

	As Midwives.	As Maternity Nurses.	Totals.
Domiciliary Cases			
County Midwives	232	27	259
Private Midwives	1	3	4
	<hr/> 233	<hr/> 30	<hr/> 263
Private Nursing Homes	54	4	58
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	443	83	526
	<hr/> 730	<hr/> 117	<hr/> 847

Births Outside the Division

Domiciliary	4
Nursing Homes	53
Hospitals	168
	<hr/> 225
Keighley St. John's	34
Halifax General	12
Bradford St. Luke's	104
Staincliffe General Hospital	2
Victoria Hospital, Keighley	5
Halifax Royal Infirmary	1
Other Hospitals	10
	<hr/> 168

Maternity Home.

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee under the Bradford "A" Group Hospital Management Committee. The Sub-Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a co-opted member, meets monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

No substantial change was recorded in day-to-day management, and General Practitioners in the area continue to attend their patients, the services of the Consultant being available for consultation and emergencies. Dr. Wall conducts the Local Authority Ante-Natal Clinic held each Wednesday forenoon for women booked for delivery in the Home. This close liaison between the Medical Officer of Local Authority, Regional Board staff and the General Medical Practitioner Service overcomes difficulties inherent in the National Health Service Act.

Admissions.

Miss Beulah, Matron of the Maternity Home, has provided me with the following statistics:—

525 women were delivered. 9 cases were emergency admissions. 32 women additionally entered for ante-natal care, average stay 11.68 days. 10.04 days was the average stay in lying-in beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 15.87.

Special Statistics.

There were 9 forceps deliveries out of 525 cases. There were 8 stillbirths and 3 neo-natal births. 2 women received blood transfusion.

Consultant Service.

115 patients were seen by Mr. Craig ante-natally. Total attendances numbered 167. Mr. Craig also paid 34 women special visits in the Home. Dr. Langley, Consultant Pædiatrician, was called to examine 10 babies, and Mr. Naylor 1 baby.

Transfers.

25 patients were transferred to other hospitals; 509 women received Gas and Air Analgesia, 6 other sedatives.

The Infant.

14 babies were being artificially fed when discharged and 100 received complementary feeds. Of 32 babies who were 5½ lbs. or less at birth, 26 were discharged alive.

Midwives Acts.

Medical Aid Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	Nil
(b) Child	5
(2) Stillbirths	12
(3) Laying out dead body	Nil
(4) Substitution of artificial feeding	101
(5) Liability to be a source of infection	Nil
(6) Medical Aid Notices:—	

				No. issued because of compli- cations arising during/in				
				Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
Domiciliary Cases								
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act				5	38	—	13	56
(ii) Others				1	4	—	3	8
Cases in Institutions				—	—	—	—	—
Total				6	42	—	16	64

Analgesia in Childbirth.

(a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board.	
(i) Domiciliary	8
(ii) Private Nursing Homes	1
(iii) Institutions	6
(b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of Analgesics during the year ...	Nil
(c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of Analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:	
(i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements	Nil
(ii) In use at the end of year	8
(d) Number of cases where Analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:	
(i) Gas and Air	203
(ii) Pethidine	170

Infectious Disease.

There were no cases of Infectious Disease related to child-birth.

Maternal Deaths.

Nil.

Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths).

Districts	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	Average Rate for 10 years		
									1951	1952	
Shipley ...	3.6	5.2	nil	1.5	nil	1.7	1.8	nil	1.9	nil	1.6
Bingley ...	3.2	2.6	7.0	5.0	nil	5.5	nil	nil	nil	nil	2.3
Baildon ...	7.4	nil	nil	nil	5.7	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	1.3
Denholme	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
England and Wales	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.3

Ancillary Services in Pregnancy and Lying-in Home Helps.

Reference should be made to page 12.

Dental Treatment.

Expectant mothers are referred from the Doctor to the private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-Natal Clinic and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn and her assistants.

Dental Treatment of Young Children and Mothers.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

				Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Examined ...	...	...	...	50	111
Needing Treatment			...	40	103
Treated ...	...	...	...	28	103
Made Dentally Fit ...			...	31	103

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

					Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under five
Extractions ...	...	...	...	...	138	132
Anæsthetics: Local	...	...	...	...	1	1
General	...	...	...	...	30	50
Fillings ...	...	...	...	...	32	80
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment			...	...	13	—
Silver Nitrate Treatment		...	...	...	—	71
Dentures provided	...	...	...	...	46	—

Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes.

	Sessions held.	No. of patients.	Total Attendances.
Somerset House ...	44	99	701
Bingley (to 30th Sept. only)	31	67	180

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Hickson and Miss Rex.

Recuperative Homes.

4 mothers were afforded accommodation at Clifton Ante-Natal Hostel, Brighouse. The greatest deterrent to the use of Ante-Natal Hostels was shortage of accommodation for other young children in the family when arrangements could not be made with relatives or friends at home.

Clinics.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

CLINIC	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Session
Somerset House ...	101	238	921	9
Materinty Home ...	201	588	5050	25
Total, Shipley ...		826	5971	
Bingley ...	50	119	503	10
Baildon ...	12	35	100	8
* Denholme ...	27	9	54	2
Totals for Division		989	6628	

* Ante-Natal attendances at Infant Welfare Clinic.

Infants.
INFANTILE MORTALITY
(Divisional Figures).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths Under 1 month	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Congenital Deformity	4	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	1	6
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2	1	7
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Intracranial Haemorrhage	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Others ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1	6
All causes ...	13	1	1	—	15	7	3	3	3	31

INFANTILE MORTALITY
Shipley.

CAUSE OF DEATH										
Congenital Disease	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Congenital Deformity	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Disease	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	6
Prematurity ...	5	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	6
Intracranial Hæmorrhage	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Acute Gastro-enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All causes ...	10	—	—	—	10	4	2	1	1	18

Premature Babies born to mothers resident in the Division, showing Survival, Feeding, etc.

Sex	Date of Birth	Birth Weight	Transferred to Institution	Artificially Fed		Duration of Pregnancy	Date of Death	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Complications during Pregnancy
				A	B					
HOSPITAL BIRTHS										
F	3/1/52	4 0	—	—	—	31 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Accidental haemorrhage
M	12/1/52	5 0	—	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	16/1/52	2 8	—	—	—	30 weeks	17/1/52	1 hour	Prematurity	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
M	21/1/52	5 5	—	A	—	39 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	26/1/52	4 13	—	A	—	40 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	26/1/52	3 12	—	—	—	32 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	29/1/52	5 0	—	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Accidental haemorrhage
F	30/1/52	4 9	—	—	—	38 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Breech - Aversion at 36 weeks
F	3/2/52	4 15	—	B + A	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	21/3/52	5 8	—	B	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	Hypehaemia at 6/52
F	24/3/52	4 11	—	B	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	Metrial Stenosis
F	24/3/52	2 14	—	—	—	26 weeks	24/3/52	8 hours	Prematurity	A.P.H. Rh. neg.
F	26/3/52	4 3	—	—	Removed	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	8/4/52	4 12	—	B	—	37 weeks	—	—	—	Slight Toxaemia
F	17/4/52	4 13	—	A	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	29/4/52	4 10	—	B	—	32 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia
M	1/5/52	2 8	—	—	—	32 weeks (Twin)	2/5/52	1 day	Prematurity	Pneumonia
M	1/5/52	2 10	—	B	—	32 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
F	5/5/52	5 5	—	B 2/12	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	15/5/52	5 6	—	B	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	16/5/52	4 2	—	B	38/40 weeks	—	—	—	—	Albuminuria
M	18/5/52	2 12	—	—	—	29 weeks	18/5/52	2½ hrs.	Prematurity	Placenta Pravia
F	28/5/52	4 1	—	B + A	—	34 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	2/6/52	5 8	—	B 2/52	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia.
M	5/6/52	3 12	—	A	—	30 weeks	—	—	—	Induction of labour
M	12/6/52	5 6	—	B	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	28/6/52	2 0	—	—	—	34 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	29/6/52	4 1	—	A	—	30 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	Albuminuria
F	29/6/52	4 14½	—	A	—	30 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	do.
F	30/6/52	4 4	—	—	—	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Toxaemia of Pregnancy
M	7/7/52	5 7	—	A	—	37 weeks	—	—	Surgical induction for Toxaemia	—
M	27/7/52	4 9	—	B	—	37 weeks	—	—	—	Anti-partium haemorrhage
F	1/8/52	1 14	—	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	6/8/52	5 0	—	B 4/52	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	24/8/52	5 5	—	A	—	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	1/9/52	5 0	—	B	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	1/9/52	5 3	—	—	—	40 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	—
M	17/9/52	4 2	—	B 2/52	—	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	17/9/52	3 10	—	B 2/52	—	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	22/9/52	4 1	—	A	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	Toxaemia
F	7/10/52	5 7	—	B	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	17/10/52	4 12	—	B 3/52	—	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	20/10/52	3 10	—	A	—	36 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Albuminuria
F	31/10/52	2 7	—	—	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	4/11/52	5 7	—	B + A	—	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	7/11/52	4 0	—	A	—	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	7/11/52	3 7	—	A	—	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	10/11/52	1 12½	—	—	—	29 weeks	12/11/52	1 day 22½ hrs.	Prematurity	—
F	11/11/52	5 0	—	B	—	37 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	15/11/52	2 2	—	—	—	26 weeks	—	—	Stillbirth	Internal haemorrhage
M	15/11/52	5 2	—	B	—	34 weeks	—	—	—	Breech
M	19/11/52	4 12	—	B	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	Rh. neg. with Antibodies
M	21/12/52	5 6	—	A	—	36 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
M	27/12/52	3 5	—	B	—	32 weeks	—	—	—	—
M	31/12/52	4 1	—	—	—	34 weeks (Twin)	3/1/53	3 days 10¼ hrs.	Prematurity	—
M	31/12/52	3 15	—	A	—	34 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	31/12/52	4 13	—	B 4/52	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	—
NURSING HOME BIRTHS										
F	28/1/52	5 8	—	B	—	36 weeks	22/6/52	5 weeks 5 days	—	Influenza
F	13/5/52	4 0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
F	29/10/52	5 4	—	B	—	34 weeks	—	—	—	—
DOMICILIARY BIRTHS										
F	13/1/52	5 8	—	A	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	25/1/52	4 12	—	B 2/52	—	37 weeks (Twin)	—	—	—	—
F	13/4/52	5 15	—	—	—	40 weeks	15/4/52	2 days 6 hours	Inanition Multiple Congenital deformities	Hypertension
M	15/5/52	5 6	—	B	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	27/5/52	4 0	Yes	A	—	32 weeks	—	—	—	B.B.A.
F	11/6/52	5 0	—	B + A	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	20/6/52	5 4	—	B 3/52	—	36 weeks	—	—	—	Bornholm Disease
F	18/8/52	5 4	—	B	—	40 weeks	—	—	—	—
F	26/10/52	5 4	—	B	—	38 weeks	—	—	—	Persistent vomiting
M	15/11/52	4 12	—	B 10 days	—	—	—	—	—	—
M	16/12/52	4 12	—	B 2/52	—	39 weeks	—	—	—	—

Prematurity.

Two cots are available; one established at Salt's Hospital for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Depot for Bingley and Denholme.

Notifications of birth of premature children to the Medical Officer of Health, that is, children of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. and under, were made on the usual Notification Card. 65 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less, and of these 14 died before the end of the year. Of the 51 survivors, 30 were 5 lbs. or over at birth, 16 were 4 lbs. or over, 4 under 4 lbs., and 1 under 3 lbs. Of the 14 infants who died, 3 were 5 lbs. in weight and 5 were under 3 lbs.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

CLINIC	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attendances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House ...	198	921	6093	38
Wrose	100	273	2099	21
TOTAL SHIPLEY		1194	8192	
BAILDON	49	173	1242	25
DENHOLME	27	68	436	16
Bingley	50	521	3077	61
Harden	26	54	337	13
Wilsden	24	58	341	14
Cullingworth ...	26	55	333	13
TOTAL BINGLEY		688	4088	
TOTALS—DIVISION		2123	13958	

List of Approved Foods on Sale at Infant Welfare Clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Allenbury's Food (No. 1)	Maltoline (Plain)
Allenbury's Food (No. 2)	Maltoline (with Iron)
Allergilac	Minadex
Ambrosia Chocolate Milk	Modilac
Ambrosia Dried Milk	Nestles' Strained Foods
Arachis (Nut) Oil	N.R. Vitamin Concentrate
Bemax	Olive Oil, Pure
Bovril Weaning Food	Ostermilk, No. 1
Cod Liver Oil, Pure	Ostermilk, No. 2
Cod Liver Oil and Malt	Ovaltine
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion	Prenatalac
Colact	Ribena
Cow and Gate, Full Cream	Robinson's Patent Groats
Cow and Gate, Half Cream	Roboleine
Cow and Gate, Cerex	Robrex
Cow and Gate, Chocolate Milk	Robsoup
Dextrin-Maltose	Rose Hip Syrup
Farex	Scott's Baby Cereal
Frailac	Scott's Midlothian Oat Food
Glucose D	Scott's Twin Pack
Hæmolac	Scott's Strained Foods
Horlicks	Sister Laura's Food
Lacidac	Trufood, Humanised
Lactogen No. 1	Trufood Cereal
Lactogen No. 2	Trufood, Follow-on
Lactagol	Virol
Lactose	Virolax
Liquid Paraffin	Weylac

Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

	Somerset House, Shipley.	Morningside Road, Bingley.
NO. OF CHILDREN WHO ATTENDED		
Children under 1	21	5
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	117	57
Children 5 and over	77	81
TOTAL ATTENDANCES		
Children under 1	511	47
Children between 1 and 5 years of age	1020	1026
Children 5 and over	896	1459
CONDITIONS TREATED		
Chest	102	35
Skin	19	3
Post-infectious diseases ...	41	29
Post-operative conditions ...	7	10
Rickets	23	9
Pink disease	2	1
Others	20	88
Number of sessions held	100	98
Average attendance per session	24	26

In addition to these figures:—

Occupation Centre Cases: 16 sessions, 416 treatments.

Health Visiting.

Every endeavour was made to diminish routine work of Health Visitors in the Clinics, substituting as was appropriate either Assistant Health Visitors or clerical staff. The Health Visitor is thereby enabled to concentrate on group teaching in the Clinic and personal advice in the home.

Apart from special Health Visitors who undertake work in Tuberculosis and mental disease and an Assistant Health Visitor who supervises clinic work at Somerset House, there are ten Health Visitors and School Nurses in the Division, four of whom operate in Shipley. One is frequently asked, even by medical men, "what is the work of a Health Visitor?" and I therefore list the following answer as part of her sphere of interest and duty. Care of expectant and nursing mothers and their babies; Toddlers; Clinics for Infant Welfare; Minor Ailments; School Clinics; Infectious Disease enquiries; Care and After Care Service; Care of the Aged; Institutional admission and discharge of patients; School Medical Inspection and Head Inspections; Home Visits for School Children; Training of College, Nursery and Health Visitor Students; Attendances at lectures and staff meetings; Submission of socio-medical reports; Contacts with Almoners, Welfare Officers, Housing Managers, National Assistance Board, Probation

Officers, School Teachers; Supervision of Home Helps; Visitation of Nurseries and liaison work with other workers such as Midwives, District Nurses, General Practitioners. Additionally there are visitation to hospital and the maintenance of records and reports. She is 'par excellence' a socio-medical field worker and essentially a pivot of Health Department staff work. To the Health Visitor, perhaps more than any other preventive health medical worker, is due the remarkable progress in child health, for she is essentially a home teacher whose training, experience and judgment is at the disposal of each family.

No. of Health Visitors employed:—

(1) Whole time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	11
(2) Part time in Health Visiting	...	...	...	1
Equivalent whole time services devoted to Health Visiting (as distinct from School Nursing and other duties performed by Nurses)	...	...	...	6

No. of Home Visits during the year:—

	Expectant Mothers		Children under 1 year of age		Children between 1 and 5 years of age		Other classes		Total
	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	First Visits	Total Visits	
Shipley	65	118	524	1717	33	2800	226	2674	7309
Bingley	91	186	251	1773	1	2426	526	1351	5736
Baildon	16	35	130	893	6	954	134	704	2586
Denholme	18	90	53	526	1	1041	100	657	2314
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	756	756
Totals for Division	190	429	958	4909	41	7221	1046	6142	18701

Day Nurseries.

VICTORIA PARK	-	SHIPLEY.
MANOR LANE	-	SHIPLEY.
WINDHILL	-	SHIPLEY.
SALTAIRE ROAD	-	SHIPLEY.
MYRTLE PARK	-	BINGLEY.

Five Nurseries with 50 places each and facilities for the training of students, had an active year. Although priority admission is granted for medical reasons, substantially the largest group of children is where mothers are engaged in the textile industry. Trade recession did not materially reduce total attendances. Training of children in health matters and in general education, meals and equipment, remain of a high standard. This is promoted by the encourage-

ment of capable, sympathetic staff and reflected in the health, independence and charm of the children. Over three years of age the child benefits from these social contacts, just as under two it is better left in its mother's care. Between the ages of two and three is difficult to decide, depending much on the mother, the home and brightness of the child.

Infectious disease continues to be troublesome; fortunately it is almost always mild. There is a pronounced tendency in the nurseries to over-administer and one must be on continuous guard against regimentation. Broad discretion should be allowed the Matron and her staff to foster the atmosphere of each nursery and, although technical details matter immensely, a free spirit of happy enjoyment is the 'sine qua non.' The cost of these nurseries is considerable but so are the benefits that accrue, as a casual visit confirms.

Matron reports to the Divisional Medical Officer each Monday with details of attendances, waiting lists, priorities, exclusions and other administrative problems.

NURSERY	No. of Places	No. of Days Open	Total Attend- ances	Average Daily Attend- ance	No. on Waiting List at 31st Dec.
Manor Lane, Shipley ...	50	250	8846	35	57
Windhill, Shipley ...	50	248	10165	41	77
Victoria Park, Shipley ...	50	250	8750	35	13
Saltaire (opened 5th Mar.)	50	204	6645	33	39
Bingley (opened 10th Mar.)	50	201	7630	38	60
Totals	250		42036	182	246

DAY NURSERIES.

Park Street, Saltaire, Day Nursery was opened on the 5th March, 1952, by the Chairman of Shipley Council County Councillor C. A. Richardson, J.P., County Alderman N. Carter representing the West Riding County Council. The Nursery is of a permanent type, brick built with accommodation for 50 children. Separate nurseries are provided for infant, tweeny and toddler groups, and ablutions with baths and wash-hand basins, mirrors, etc., toilets, isolation room, kitchens, laundry, pantries and staff accommodation are afforded. The building is centrally heated. Internal decorations are in light pastel shades, and the premises fully equipped represent modern advances in nursery technique and considerable refinements on the original pre-fabricated wartime structures.

Mrs. Sanderson, the Matron who was transferred to her present post from the pre-fabricated Nursery at Manor Lane, has provided me with the following observations:

Impressions of a new permanent Day Nursery in its early days.

Apart from the obvious appeal which any permanent brick construction must have over any comparable prefabricated structure, the following are some impressions of the advantages of the new permanent nursery buildings over the old prefabricated types.

1. **Space.** The promise of more spacious premises which is encountered immediately on entering the corridors is lived up to throughout the building by way of larger nurseries, ablutions, staff amenities, kitchen and domestic facilities. In addition, more adequate storage space for toys, cleaning materials, food stuffs and linen cannot fail to be appreciated.

2. **Heating.** The most important aspect of the heating arrangements is the prevention of loss of heat by brick walls.

The system of central heating by gas boiler functions very efficiently and the maintenance of an even temperature (by the simple manipulation of a switch) from early morning until closing time is appreciated by both staff and children alike. Under the old heating system, i.e., open gas fires, it was always some considerable time before the nursery became warm and in winter weather this was the cause of a good deal of discomfort and colds.

3. **Ventilation and light.** The main source of improved ventilation is the increased number of windows which can be opened, and the circulation of air is helped by a warm air fan incorporated in the heating system. Better ventilation and more constant heating together prevent the damp atmosphere often noticed during the earlier part of the day in the older type nurseries.

Whilst more numerous windows certainly provide better natural light some criticism is possible in that they are situated too high up for the children to be able to see through.

4. **Fittings.** The most pleasing features of the modern nursery are the up-to-date fittings which are now something better than 'just adequate.' More imagination has been shown in the arrangement of such things as sinks, wash-hand basins, baths, lavatories, kitchen and milk room equipment and consequently a considerable saving of labour is achieved.

Cork flooring shows some improvement over wooden blocks although it is doubtful whether it is hygienically ideal since it cannot be washed.

In general efforts have been made e.g., by the use of lighter coloured decorations, to provide a more pleasant and cheerful atmosphere and with the co-operation of nursery staff it is now possible to make an attractive nursery rather than just a nursery.

5. **Grounds.** There is room for improvement and one feels that where plenty of space is available an attractive out-door playing area could be provided.

The Day Nursery at Myrtle Park, Bingley, was opened on the 10th March and corresponds closely to the one at Saltaire, full details being included in the Bingley Report.

Causes of Death.

Causes of death in 1952 (Registrar General's Return).

	Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1000 Inhabit- ants
All Causes	191	239	430	100	13.18
Tuberculosis, respiratory	4	2	6	1.4	0.18
Tuberculosis, other	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
Syphilitic disease	2	2	4	0.9	0.12
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1	0.2	0.03
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	6	10	2.3	0.31
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	9	2	11	2.6	0.34
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5	5	1.2	0.15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	3	0.7	0.09
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18	22	40	9.3	1.23
Leukæmia, aleukæmia	1	1	2	0.5	0.06
Diabetes	—	—	—	—	—
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	22	41	63	14.7	1.93
Coronary disease, angina	32	28	60	14.0	1.84
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	5	8	1.9	0.25
Other heart disease	25	44	69	16.0	2.12
Other circulatory disease	9	12	21	4.9	0.64
Influenza	3	2	5	1.2	0.15
Pneumonia	9	11	20	4.7	0.61
Bronchitis	18	13	31	7.2	0.95
Other diseases of respiratory system...	—	—	—	—	—
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	5	2	7	1.6	0.21
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa ...	1	2	3	0.7	0.09
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	9	9	2.1	0.28
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	0.7	0.09
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	0.7	0.09
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	15	16	31	7.2	0.95
Motor vehicle accidents	2	2	4	0.9	0.12
All other accidents	3	4	7	1.6	0.21
Suicide	2	1	3	0.7	0.09
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—	—	—

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality and Case-rates for Certain Infectious Diseases in the Year 1952. Provisional figures based on Quarterly Returns.

			England and Wales	160 County Boroughs and Great Towns (including London)	160 Smaller Towns (Resident Population 25,000-50,000 at 1951 Census)	London Adminis- trative County	Shipley
<i>Births</i>			Rates per 1,000 Home Population				
Live births	...	...	15.3	16.9	15.5	17.6	15.8
Still births	...	...	0.35	0.43	0.36	0.34	0.28
			22.6(a)	24.6(a)	23.0(a)	19.2(a)	17.2(a)
<i>Deaths</i>							
All causes	...	...	11.3	12.1	11.2	12.6	13.2
Typhoid and paratyphoid			0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Whooping Cough...	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Diphtheria	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Tuberculosis	...	...	0.24	0.28	0.22	0.31	0.21
Influenza	...	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.15
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)			0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	—
Pneumonia	...	...	0.47	0.52	0.43	0.58	0.61
<i>Notifications (Corrected)</i>							
Typhoid fever	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	—
Paratyphoid fever	...	...	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.01	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03
Scarlet fever	...	...	1.53	1.75	1.58	1.56	1.26
Whooping cough	...	...	2.61	2.74	2.57	1.66	4.87
Diphtheria	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.03	0.01	—
Erysipelas	...	...	0.14	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.06
Smallpox	...	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	—	—
Measles	...	...	8.86	10.11	8.49	9.23	13.09
Pneumonia	...	...	0.72	0.80	0.62	0.57	0.98
Acute poliomyelitis (in- cluding polioencephalitis)							
Paralytic	...	...	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.03
Non-paralytic	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	—
Food poisoning	...	...	0.13	0.16	0.11	0.18	0.21
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	17.87(a)	23.94(a)	10.22(a)	30.77(a)	—
<i>Deaths</i>			Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
All causes under 1 year of age	...	...	27.6(b)	31.2	25.8	23.8	34.9
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age	...	...	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.7	—

(a) Per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.

(b) Per 1,000 Related Live Births.

Extracts from Vital Statistics, 1902-1952.

YEAR					Respiratory					
	Crude		Crude		Disease		Infantile		Phthisis	
	Birth-rate		Death-rate		Death-rate		Mortality		Death-rate	
1902	...	22.1	...	14.9	...	2.8	...	104	...	1.7
1903	...	23.6	...	15.8	...	2.4	...	141	...	1.7
1904	...	23.0	...	15.5	...	2.5	...	117	...	1.1
1905	...	21.9	...	15.3	...	3.6	...	132	...	1.2
1906	...	20.9	...	14.0	...	2.0	...	114	...	1.1
1907	...	20.0	...	13.7	...	2.7	...	114	...	1.2
1908	...	19.1	...	14.6	...	2.7	...	148	...	0.9
1909	...	18.5	...	14.0	...	3.0	...	104	...	0.9
1910	...	19.8	...	14.4	...	2.5	...	89	...	1.2
1911	...	17.4	...	13.7	...	1.5	...	122	...	1.1
1912	...	18.3	...	13.1	...	1.8	...	82	...	0.8
1913	...	18.9	...	14.3	...	1.9	...	117	...	1.1
1914	...	19.0	...	14.7	...	3.3	...	132	...	0.4
1915	...	17.7	...	15.0	...	2.5	...	108	...	0.8
1916	...	16.0	...	16.3	...	2.7	...	130	...	1.1
1917	...	13.6	...	17.0	...	2.6	...	147	...	1.1
1918	...	12.9	...	20.5	...	3.9	...	154	...	1.2
1919	...	13.3	...	14.8	...	3.6	...	117	...	1.0
1920	...	19.9	...	13.8	...	2.5	...	130	...	0.96
1921	...	19.6	...	13.6	...	2.5	...	97	...	0.79
1922	...	16.6	...	12.7	...	2.3	...	94	...	0.55
1923	...	18.4	...	13.5	...	2.5	...	86	...	0.97
1924	...	17.2	...	15.0	...	3.4	...	97	...	1.01
1925	...	15.8	...	14.7	...	2.6	...	95	...	0.60
1926	...	16.8	...	12.8	...	1.2	...	89	...	0.99
1927	...	14.3	...	14.6	...	1.3	...	89	...	0.75
1928	...	15.8	...	11.9	...	1.6	...	65	...	0.75
1929	...	14.5	...	13.5	...	1.8	...	86	...	0.81
1930	...	13.5	...	12.7	...	1.45	...	77	...	0.54
1931	...	13.6	...	14.0	...	1.97	...	73	...	0.75
1932	...	13.5	...	12.2	...	0.69	...	53	...	0.49
1933	...	13.7	...	12.9	...	1.47	...	81	...	0.33
1934	...	13.6	...	12.2	...	0.59	...	48	...	0.49
1935	...	12.0	...	13.5	...	1.04	...	71	...	0.36
1936	...	13.2	...	13.3	...	1.24	...	64	...	0.39
1937	...	14.6	...	14.9	...	1.16	...	64	...	0.65
1938	...	13.8	...	12.2	...	0.84	...	42	...	0.29
1939	...	14.1	...	12.9	...	1.22	...	55	...	0.45
1940	...	13.5	...	13.4	...	1.67	...	41	...	0.28
1941	...	13.1	...	12.8	...	1.10	...	54	...	0.48
1942	...	15.7	...	12.3	...	1.11	...	46	...	0.30
1943	...	18.1	...	15.2	...	1.59	...	40	...	0.51
1944	...	19.2	...	14.0	...	1.46	...	43	...	0.38
1945	...	14.7	...	12.6	...	1.65	...	57	...	0.28
1946	...	20.2	...	13.8	...	1.35	...	46	...	0.26
1947	...	22.4	...	13.0	...	1.29	...	38	...	0.50
1948	...	17.0	...	12.0	...	1.29	...	40	...	0.21
1949	...	16.7	...	12.3	...	1.32	...	22	...	0.25
1950	...	17.0	...	12.4	...	1.18	...	16	...	0.15
1951	...	15.9	...	13.4	...	1.97	...	31	...	0.18
1952	...	15.8	...	13.2	...	1.72	...	35	...	0.18

Infectious Diseases Notified.

Age Groups of Cases; Cases Admitted to Hospital; Number of Deaths.

	Under 1	AGE GROUPS IN YEARS											Admitted Total to Hos- Cases pital Deaths	
		1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+		
Scarlet Fever ...	—	1	3	4	6	19	6	1	—	1	—	—	41	32
Whooping Cough ...	15	18	36	24	20	42	3	1	—	—	—	—	159	—
Measles ...	18	48	62	64	85	146	2	1	—	—	—	1	427	3
Pneumonia ...	1	3	1	2	1	3	—	—	4	2	8	7	32	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ...	5	—	5	5	2	2	2	—	2	2	5	2	32	7
Food Poisoning ...	1	1	1	1	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	7	—
Erysipelas ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—
Meningitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Total ...	40	72	108	101	114	214	13	3	7	6	14	11	703	44

Infectious Diseases Notified

Quarterly Incidence and Ward Distribution of Cases.

Disease	Jan. to March	April to June	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	North Ward	South Ward	East Ward	West Ward	Central Ward
Scarlet Fever ...	6	4	9	22	8	5	21	3	4
Whooping Cough ...	7	15	71	66	35	24	60	12	28
Measles ...	3	112	167	145	122	41	149	50	65
Pneumonia ...	8	15	3	6	1	15	12	1	3
Acute Poliomyelitis .	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery ...	24	3	2	3	11	3	14	—	4
Food Poisoning ...	—	1	2	4	—	2	—	3	2
Erysipelas ...	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Malaria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningitis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in Shipley during the Year.

AGE GROUP	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 and under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 and under 15	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
15 and under 25	1	4	—	2	—	—	—	1
25 and under 35	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 and under 45	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
45 and under 55	2	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
55 and under 65	6	1	—	—	1	2	—	—
65 and over ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	15	12	1	2	4	2	—	1

Meteorological Statistics for the Year.

Readings taken approximately 1.4 miles South of Shipley Town Hall

1952.	Highest Maximum Temperature.	Lowest Maximum Temperature.	Average Mean Temperature.	Total Sunshine (hours).	Total Rain (inches).	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow lying at 9 a.m.
January	... 51	... 28	... 35.1	... *52.5	... 3.99	... 2	... 16
February	... 49	... 35	... 37.0	... 72.2	... .74	... 3	... 7
March ...	... 55	... 34	... 41.9	... 68.6	... 2.05	... 6	... 2
April ...	... 69	... 43	... 47.8	... 145.8	... 1.71	... 5	... -
May ...	... 78	... 52	... 54.8	... 189.2	... 1.66	... -	... -
June ...	... 76	... 56	... 56.0	... 190.7	... 1.73	... -	... -
July ...	... 77	... 57	... 60.1	... 165.8	... 1.36	... -	... -
August ...	... 73	... 59	... 59.0	... 154.4	... 3.80	... 1	... -
September	... 66	... 48	... 50.6	... 95.8	... 2.78	... -	... -
October	... 59	... 45	... 46.6	... 90.2	... 4.25	... 4	... -
November	... 54	... 33	... 38.4	... 61.8	... 1.51	... 4	... -
December	... 49	... 35	... 37.0	... 31.4	... 3.00	... 4	... 1

* Highest January sunshine in records.

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